P. 07

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AMENDMENTS

In the Claims:

Cancel Claims 1-15.

A method for modulating at least one pharmacokinetic (Currently Amended) 16. property of a drug upon administration to a host, said method comprising:

administering to said host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule of less than about 5000 daltons consisting of said drug or an active derivative thereof and a pharmacokinetic modulating molety, wherein said bifunctional molecule has at least one modulated pharmacokinetic property upon administration to said host as compared to a free drug control that comprises said drug;

whereby at least one pharmacokinetic property of said drug upon administration to said host is modulated as compared to a the free drug control.

- The method according to Claim 16, wherein said pharmacokinetic (Original) 17. property is selected from the group consisting of half-life, hepatic first-pass metabolism, volume of distribution and degree of blood protein binding.
- (Previously Cancelled) 18.
- The method according to Claim 16, wherein said pharmacokinetic (Original) 19. modulating molety binds to an intracellular protein.
- The method according to Claim 16, wherein said pharmacokinetic (Original) 20. modulating molety binds to an extracellular protein.
- The method according to Claim 16, wherein said drug target is a (Original) 21. protein.

- 22. (Original) The method according to Claim 16, wherein said bifunctional molecule is administered as a pharmaceutical preparation.
- 23. (Currently Amended) A method for modulating the half life of a drug upon administration to a host, said method comprising:

administering to said host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule of less than about 5000 daltons consisting of said drug or an active derivative thereof and a half-life modulating moiety, wherein said bifunctional molecule has a modified half-life upon administration to said host as compared to a free drug control that comprises said drug;

whereby the half life of said drug upon administration to said host is modulated as compared to a the free drug control.

- 24. (Original) The method according to Claim 23, wherein said half-life modulating moiety binds to an intracellular protein.
- 25. (Original) The method according to Claim 23, wherein said half-life modulating moiety binds to an extracellular protein.
- 26. (Original) The method according to Claim 23, wherein said drug target is a protein.
- 27. (Original) The method according to Claim 23, wherein said bifunctional molecule is administered as a pharmaceutical preparation.
- 28. (Currently Amended) A method for modulating the hepatic first-pass metabolism of a drug upon administration to a host, said method comprising: administering to said host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule of less



than about 5000 daltons consisting of said drug or an active derivative thereof and a hepatic first-pass metabolism modulating moiety, wherein said bifunctional molecule has a modified hepatic first-pass metabolism upon administration to said host as compared to a free drug control that comprises said drug;

whereby the hepatic first-pass metabolism of said drug upon administration to said host is modulated as compared to a the free drug control.

- 29. (Original) The method according to Claim 28, wherein said hepatic first-pass metabolism modulating moiety binds to an intracellular protein.
- 30. (Orlginal) The method according to Claim 28, wherein said hepatic first-pass metabolism modulating molety binds to an extracellular protein.
- 31. (Original) The method according to Claim 28, wherein said drug target is a protein.
- 32. (Original) The method according to Claim 28, wherein said bifunctional molecule is administered as a pharmaceutical preparation.

Claims 33 to 50. (Previously Canceled)

51. (Currently Amended) A method for modulating at least one pharmacokinelic property of a drug upon administration to a host, said method comprising:

administering to said host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule of less than about 5000 daltons consisting of said drug or an active derivative thereof and a pharmacokinetic modulating moiety joined by a linking group, wherein said bifunctional molecule has at least one modulated pharmacokinetic property upon administration to said host as compared to a free drug control that comprises;

whereby at least one pharmacokinetic property of said drug upon administration



to said host is modulated as compared to a the free drug control.

- 52. (Previously added) The method according to Claim 51, wherein said pharmacokinetic property is selected from the group consisting of half-life, hepatic first-pass metabolism, volume of distribution and degree of blood protein binding.
- 53. (Previously added) The method according to Claim 51, wherein pharmacokinetic modulating moiety binds to an intracellular protein.
- 54. (Previously added) The method according to Claim 51, wherein said pharmacokinetic modulating molety binds to an extracellular protein.
- 55. (Previously Added) The method according to Claim 51, wherein said drug target is a protein.
- 56. (Previously Added) The method according to Claim 51, wherein said bifunctional molecule is administered as a pharmaceutical preparation.
- 57. (Currently Amended) A method for modulating the half life of a drug upon administration to a host, said method comprising:

administering to said host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule of less than about 5000 daltons consisting of said drug or an active derivative thereof and a half-life modulating moiety joined by a linking group, wherein said bifunctional molecule has a modified half-life upon administration to said host as compared to a free drug control that comprises said drug;

whereby the half life of said drug upon administration to said host is modulated as compared to a the free drug control.

58. (Previously added) The method according to Claim 57, wherein said half-life



modulating moiety blnds to an intracellular protein.

- 59. (Previously added) The method according to Claim 57, wherein said half-life modulating moiety binds to an extracellular protein.
- 60. (Previously Added) The method according to Claim 57, wherein said drug target is a protein.
- 61. (Previously Added) The method according to Claim 57, wherein said bifunctional molecule is administered as a pharmaceutical preparation.
- 62. (Currently Amended) A method for modulating the hepatic first-pass metabolism of a drug upon administration to a host, said method comprising:

administering to said host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule of less than about 5000 daltons consisting of said drug or an active derivative thereof and a hepatic first-pass metabolism modulating moiety joined by a linking group, wherein said bifunctional molecule has a modified hepatic first-pass metabolism upon administration to said host as compared to a free drug control that comprises said drug;

whereby the hepatic first-pass metabolism of said drug upon administration to said host is modulated as compared to a the free drug control.

- 63. (Previously added) The method according to Claim 62, wherein said hepatic first-pass metabolism modulating molety binds to an intracellular protein.
- 64. (Previously added) The method according to Claim 63, wherein said hepatic first-pass metabolism modulating moiety binds to an extracellular protein.
- 65. (Previously Added) The method according to Claim 63, wherein said drug target is a protein.

66. (Previously Added) The method according to Claim 63, wherein said bifunctional molecule is administered as a pharmaceutical preparation.